with the Vatican on the nominations for the vacant French bishoprics.

At the Police Office in Cork, to-day, the steward of the

American bark Surprise was charged with firing at a car-driver, with intent to kill. The hearing was adjourned.

STORMS ON LAND AND SEA.

THE FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.

CITY AND RISEWHERE.

LEIGH-RIDING ON THANKSGIVING DAY-ANOTHER

WEST-THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN THIS

A snowstorm enveloped this city near midnight

Wednesday, and snow fell slowly during the suc-

ceeding hours of the night. The early morning

light vesterday disclosed the city in a winter garb,

streets, yards and housetops were covered with

snow. About an inch had fallen in the night. The

snn broke through the gray clouds about 10 a.

m.; there was a warmer temperature, and the snow

disappeared from all sidewalks exposed to the sun's

rays, while in the streets blotches of black mud ap-

peared through the white surface. In the afternoon

the clouds again gathered. At intervals there

were flurries of snow, and at 3 p. m.

the snowstorm set in again in ear-

nest. The parks had been crowded with chil-

dren merrily playing with their sleds, but soon the

open spaces were deserted and the walks and the

grass were mantled in white. The streets resumed

the appearance of the morning. Throughout

the remainder of the afternoon it snowed, at times

with a fierceness that amazed persons compelled to

The storm was part of a great one that prevailed

during the day throughout the United States. In

the South it took the form of rain; in the North of

snow. At 7 a. m. it was raining at Au-

gusta, Knoxville, Mobile, Montgomery, Nashville,

New-Orleans, Norfolk, Shreveport and Vicksburg. Snow was falling at the same hour in Boston, Cairo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Eastport, Keokuk, New-Lon-

don, Omaha and Philadelphia.

The snowstorm was the forerunner of another great polar wave of cold, which is now coming from the Northwest. The wave was first reported by officers of the Signal Service on Wednesday night. As early as 7 a.m. yesterday its influence was already perceptible in the Northwestern States.

In New-York the thermometer registered 26° at 7

ARRIVAL OF OVERDUE VESSELS.

STEAMERS.

accompanied by terrific seas, which broke over the

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

CASUALTIES.

New-York, encountered fearful weather during the pas-

Later-The Assyrian Monarch has arrived in the har-r at Falmouth.

QUEBEC, Nov. 25 .- The ship Boyne, previously re-

of cattle were killed. She was hove to for two days.

blown out of her course by strong gales.

ported lost, with all hands, in Lake Huron.

is also ashere at Goose Island.

ed a succession of strong northwest gales.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT NEWS, AN ERA OF POLITICAL GOOD FEELING-GENERAL GARRIELD'S ELECTION TO THE SENATE - CON-TROLLER KNOX ON BANK TAXATION BY THE STATES-THE GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

It is thought there will be an era of good feeling at the Capital when the new Administration is established, and the political skies are regarded as bright. An examination of the laws, it is said. shows that the Ohio Legislature has a legal right to elect a successor to General Garfield as Senator. Controller Knox, in his annual report, recommends legislation to guard the National banks from oppressive taxation by the States. An impertant report of the development of the mineral resources of the country has been made by Clarence King, United States Geologist.

GARFIELD AS A SENATOR. HIS LEGAL RIGHT TO DECLINE THE OFFICE-A VA-CANCY CREATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 25.-Judge Lawrence, the First Controller of the Treasury, has made an examusation of the laws regarding the election of Senator, to see what course could be adopted by the Legislature of Ohio to till the vacancy which will exist in her delegation when Senator Thurman's term expires. He says it is clear that General Garfold, though not yet in office, can now decline to accept his prospective right to the office. A safe mode of doing so would be to inform the President of the United States Senate, the Governor of Ohio and the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Ohio Legislature, in writing, of his declination. Every reason which exists for permitting an officer to resign, exists equally for permitting a person elected to an office to decline it.

When General Garfield was elected Senator and his credentials were transmitted to the President of his credentials were transmitted to the President of the Senate, he had a vested right to the office of Senator. This is a species of property, and it can be released by every rule of law and common sense. Clearly, however, and perhaps unfortunately, the act of Congress has omitted to provide for just such a condition of affairs as will exist if General Gara condition of affairs as will exist if General Gar-field should decline the Senatorship. Congress has power by law to make regulations for every possible case requiring an election. Congress has legislated, but not to the full entent of its power, and the power of the Legislature of Ohio to supply the omissions is indisputable. Ohio is entitled to two Senators, and no law of Congress could deprive her of this right. The failure, therefore, of Con-gress to provide for this contingency caused deprive her of her rights. By all means the state should be represented by two Senators on the 4th of next represented by two Senators on the 4th of next

THE WRECK OF THE RHODE ISLAND. EXPERIMENTS TO TEST THE SIGNAL OF BEAVER

TAIL LIGHTHOUSE-AN INAUDIBLE SIGNAL AT POINTS OF THE CHANNEL.

1ET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- The loss of the steamboat Rhode Is and on November 6 was attributed by some to neglect to sound the signal on the part of the keepers of the Beaver Tail Lighthouse and Signal Station. Lieutenant-Commander Chadwick, United States Navy, was, in consequence of this criticism, ordered by the Lighthouse Board to make an investigation of the matter, and his report has just been received. Accompanying it is a chart of the locality showing the course taken by Lieutenaut Chadwick in a sailboat, while making some experiments to test the audibility of the sound signals from Beaver Tail

in different directions. Beaver Tail Station is situated upon a point around which vessels passing from New-York to Newport turn at a sharp angle approaching from the North and departing in a Northeasterly direction. The Bonnet," where the Rhode Island was wrecked, is distant one and three-fourths nautical miles from the Station, in a northwesterly direction, on the opposite side of the channel. Lieutenant Chadwick directed that the signal should be sounded continuously while his vessel was in motion. He saited first toward the Bonnet, and noted upon his chart the degree of audibility of the sounds at frequent the degree of andibility of the sounds at frequent intervals. For the first mile the result was such as would naturally be looked for, the audibility mervas. For his last many and the audibility being successively indicated by the words "strong," "faint" and "very faint." At a point a little more than one mile from the station the sounds became "strong" again, but almost immediately fell to "faint," and then for half a mile disappeared altogether. When the Bonnet was reached the signals were faintly distinguished, this being perhaps due in part to the echo from the cliff. From the Bonnet Lieutenant Chadwick sailed directly south, and for one and a half miles of his course, although he was every moment lessening the distance between his vessel and the station, no sound was audible. From a point directly west of the station he turned and again approached, passing within one-third of a mile of it. The signals soon within one-third of a raile of it. The signals soon became audible and gradually reached their full strength. His course was thence toward Newport, the signals maintaining their maximum for the first raile, but growing gradually fainteen mile, but growing gradually fainter disappearing altogother soon after the security point was passed. He continued a straight course for another mile and half, when the seguals again became faintly and lie then turned directly to the east are half, when the signals again became faintly audible. He then turned directly to the east around a point of land which serves to form one side of Norfolk Harbor. Up to this turning point there had been no intervening land or other obstruction between his vessel and the signal station. Singularly enough on placing this point between himself and the station, and while he was near the obstruction, the sounds became strong, and continued so for some distance. They were audible until he reached Newbort wharf, four and one-half miles distant.

Lieutenant-Commander Chadwick says that it is evident that the sound is very defective at points

Lieutenant-Commander Chadwick says that it is evident that the sound is very defective at points to the westward of the signal. The drawbacks to the efficiency of the signal, he thinks, might be remedied by a change of position. The substitution for the trumpet of a chord of steam whistles, such as are now frequently used on steamers, might be a change for the better in case change of position does not remedy the existing defects. The sicamers of the Frovidence Line have been in the habit of bugging the western shore. Had they instead had the practice of running to the southward of Beaver Tail in loggy weather, and thus making the fog signal the of running to the southward of Beaver Tail in fogly weather, and thus making the fog signal with absolute surety, as they would have done, and of then shaping their course from Beaver Tail to Dutch Island, where there is another fog signal, and along which course there is no possible danger, no such accident could have happened.

Lieutenant Chadwick's report fully exonerates the station keeper and his assistants.

THE CODIFICATION OF ARMY LAWS. THE WORK APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND NOW IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 25 .- The Secretary of War, after a thorough examination and revision of the new codification of Army laws, regulations and orders, bas approved it, and the work is now in course of pub-It is quite well understood that the long delay which has ensued since the codification was first sub mitted to Secretary Ramsey in an informal manner, in the hope that he would approve it as a matter of course which he refused to do, was caused by the fact that the Secretary's attention had been called to the interpola Secretary's attention had been called to the interpola-tion in the new code of matters which had no right there under the law which authorized the codification. The secretary promptly ordered the exclusion of all mat-ters which were not based on law or orders, and took have to see that his directions were obeyed before giving his approval.

This action of Secretary Ramsey is understood to be quite distanteful to certain officers of the Army who would like to have the office of Secretary of War stripped of much of its authority and dignity, and reduced to the grade of a superior clerkship.

BULLDOZING IN LOUISIANA. THE MURDER OF AN EMINENT REPUBLICAN-AT-

TEMAT TO MURDER A ESPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

Washington, Nov. 25 .- The details of the politial morder of Dr. Jones, at Lake Providence, in dsiana, and of the attempt to assassinate Lanter, the deputy collector of Internal Revenue there, Which have been received here show the atrecious character of the assault. The following extracts on private letters indicate the condition of affairs

Hon Don A PARDEE, New-Orleans, La., Nov. S. 1880.
My Dear Sin: A desperate attempt was made the might or the 3d to assassing Dr. W. B. Jones and my set. Dr. Jones was assassinated, and I escaped by flight in the dark. I remained in the woods wet, cold and hungry for twenty-four hours. My home is now a

perfect citadel, and I may be murdered at any moment. Dr. Jones had no personal chemies, and had committed no offence except to make several very conservative speeches for me in the carries and edit The North Lowisians Republican. Dr. Jones was a craduate of the University of Virginia; was a Bell and Excrett elector in 1865, a Grant elector in 1868 and 1872 in Alabama; was a fine physician and an ambible, kind-hearted man. His only offence was that he was a Republican. I shall be conveiled to leave here, although its not even pretended that I have committed any offence against the public good or any individual. Yours tealy, Provinces, La., Nov. 12, 1880.

Senctor W. P. Kellogis, Washington.

My DEAR GOVERNOR: The frames which have occurred in this district during the late election are so flagred, publicand and outracessors, and the Democratic vote for King being so meagre I mail appear to the XLV (Ith Congress to redress the wrongs of ant outrace) people. I will therefore contest the pretended claim of King in said Congress, and thereby endeavor to the best of my shiftly to vindicate the rights of the majority in this district. The Republican vote of the river districts alone would, if fairly cast and counted, have elected me; giving King the entire vote cast in the other elever parshes and his Democratic vote on the river too. Yours truly and sincerely. B. H. LANIER.

POLITICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. DAWN OF AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING-CHANGE OF SENTIMENT AMONG DEMOCRATS-SPECULATIONS AS TO THE COMPOSITION OF PRESIDENT GAR-FIELD'S CABINET-THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. | WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—How bright the political kies are since the election! The clouds have rolled away, and there is a great burst of sunlight flooding the whole land. How clear and inviting the future looks! How confident the men of business are! Enterprise carries its head high and nerves its arm for new achievements. What a feeling of safety pervades the banks, the depositories of savings, the trust companies, and the great transportation companies! And among the small tradesfolk, and the vast army of wage-earners, how much cheerful confidence there is that work will be plenty and carnings good, and buying and selling fairly profitable! And then the politicians, how implicit is their trust that this strong, simple man from Ohio is going to give the country a wise, hberal, reasonable, patriotic Administration! Even the Democrats, if we except the disappointed office-seekers, are happy. Have you heard any of them croaking and prophesying evil to come of General Garfield's election? Do they not frankly admit a belief that he will make a good President I doubt whether a man ever went into the White House with as much good will from the opposing party as General Garfield will take with him. This comes largely of Mt. Batnum's campaign of slander with its crowning intamy of the forged letter. The Den ceratic leaders blackguarded General Garfield so much during the canvass that the masses of their party began to suspect that he was an abused man and to take an interest in learning the real facts about his public and private life. They held by their own candidate to the last, but since the election there has been a great revulsion of feeling among them. Honest Democrats seem anxious to make amends to their own consciences for the unjust suspicions they entertained and the slanders to which they helped give currency, and are now saying kind things of the new President. "hey wish him well and hope he will succeed. Perhaps their kindly feeling will not stand the test of the political controversies which will arise after he is inaugurated, but it is unquestionably genuine at this moment. Outside of the comparatively small number of Democrats who are disappointed in their personal aims by the result of the election, the general sentiment of the party is so devoid of the bitterness usually following defeat in a close struggle, and so respectful and even amiable towards General Garfield that it might almost be said to amount to positive satisfaction.

This is an excellent feature of the situation. The Democratic party is so disgusted and demoralized by the folly and rascality of its leaders, that it will not be able to present a solid front of opposition to the Administration at the outset of the new Presidential term. General Garfield will not be in the po sition of a military commander who has won a battle but is still confronted by the unbroken columns of the enemy, and must keep his pickets out and be on his guard all the time to prevent a surprise. The enemy is routed and scattered, and will require time to rally again and present a formidable front. The victorious chief will not be obliged to occupy his time in drilling his forces for another fight There are plenty of people now who prophesy the immediate disruption of the Democratic party, They say it has fought its last National battle. I do not agree with them. They said the same thing in 1868, and again in 1872. In all countries the party of inaction or reaction has wonderful vitality. Inertia is more enduring than torce. The brake on the locomotive remains after the steam has exhausted itself. The Tory party in England has been of small value to that country since the days of the younger Pitt, unless stolid resistance to progress is valuable; but under its modern name of Conserv ative it is still powerful. Bourbonism and Eonapartism represent nothing that could possibly benent France, but they obstinately survive. The Democratic party will outlive its last defeat as it has outlived so many others. No other name would serve as a shibboleth to the ignorant voters of the North; no other name is dear to the reactionists of the South. Ben Hill is half right in what he says about the future of parties-the Democratic party ought to be disbanded. It is worse than : clog-it is a mischievous force capable of no good which might compensate for the injury is does to the Nation. But it will continue to hold together, at least until the men whose lives are identified at least until the men whose lives are identified with its ambitions and its errors have passed of the stage of politics. Unquestionably it is very much weakened by its last failure and the scandais attending it, but not to the extent of failing to piecer.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE NEW CABINET. We hear a great deal of talk here about General Garfield's Cabinet, which is not of much value so far as it centres upon particular individuals who are supposed to be candidates for positions, but is interesting as showing the general feeling as to the motives which will govern his choice. All the politicians say he is freer from obligations on account of his nomination than any President who ever entered the White House. His selection at Chicago was not the result of schemes, combinations, or bargains. It was a sadden inspiration. No man can say to him, "If I had not done this or that you would not have been nominated.' No one has "claims" upon him in the ordinary political sense of the word. Two men only can be said to be entitled to special recognition for their course concerning the nomination. They are Mr. Blaine and Mr. Sherman, who telegraphed to their respective followings at the critical moment, releasing them from their obligation to stand by them and advising them to vote for the new candidate forced forward against his will by the Wisconsin and Indiana delegations. But the ties of personal friendship between General Garfield and these two statesmen are so old and so strong that they can hardly have been made more binding by anything that occurred at Chicago. General Garfield is therefore conceded on all hands to be entirely free to construct his own Cabinet according to his own wishes. It is fortunate that he is a man of many friends. In numbers there is safety. He will not be likely to make the mistake of putting small men in big places from a habit of looking at a few individuals through the magnifying glass of personal regard. The men he knows well and likes well are a legion. His acquaintance is remarkably extensive, and his warmheartedness has drawn into the circle of his personal excellent qualities, among whom he has a wide held for discriminate selection. It is forfunate, too, that he is a National man and not a State man only. All his work since 1861 has been in the broad domain of creat National interests, it will not be likely to think that the great and good men all live in Ohio. His horizon is not limited by the boundary lines of his own State. No one doubis that he will mare a strong and harmonious Cabinet, representative of the best forces in the Republican party, and fairly distributed in its member, and possibly a Pennsylvania member. One will propossibly be taken from the Western States east of the Mississippi, and Chicago was not the result of schemes, combinations, or bargains. It was a sudden inspiration.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1880.

cult to make, from a deplorable pancity of available material. The conditions required will unquestionably be National reputation, high character, marked ability and undoubted Republicanism. Let the reader turn the telescope of his observation over the So th and see if he can find a man who meets all these requirements. With considerable acquaintance among Southern politicians, I must confess that none such looms up on my mental horizon just now. Two or three names might be mentioned of Northern men who went South after the war and have borne conspicuous and honorable parts in the politics of their adopted States; but the narrow provincialism of the South still applies to them the critical of carpet-bagger, and would refuse to recognize them as representatives of Southern interests if they became members of the Administration. It is highly desirable to have a Southern man in the Cabinet, but not so desirable as to make it wise for General Garfield to imitate Mr. Hayee's course in appointing Judge Key. The Indee is an unright gentleman, and desirable as to make it wise for General Garfield to imitate Mr. Hayes's course in appointing Judge Key. The Judge is an unright gentleman, and made an honest, diligent Postmaster-General, but people never could understand what he was doing in a Republican Administration. Politically, he was neither fish, flesh nor fowl, nor good red herring. He represented no element in the section of the country from which he came. The Democrats repudiated him, and the Republicans said, "He is not of us."

The new President will be measurably free from the pressure of office-seekers. Most of the public offices are filled with efficient, experienced men who have just as good claims upon his Administration as have the people who would like their places. There are few prominent Government officials who are not personally acquainted with General Garfield, and who have not rendered good service in aid of the Republican party in the recent canvass. It will probably be necessary for a man canvass. It will probably be necessary for a man who wants office to find a vacancy or show canse why one should be made. A practical civil service system has grown up during the twenty years that the Republicans have possessed the Government, which protects men in office from arbitrary removal to make room for inen who want to get in. It is not based on rules or legislation, but upon custom and good sense. In every department of the public service there are men who have grown gray in the faithful discharge of important duties. Political influence secured their appointments originally, but they have surrived the Congresmen who got them their places, and they hold on because they understand the business of the Government thoroughly and serve its interests with honorable zeal. Of course such men are not going to be set adrift merely because there are some thousands of good fellows and good Republicans in the country set adilf herely occupants are as a solution of good fellows and good Republicans in the country who would like to hold office. Nor is it to be expected that the younger men who have been but a few years in place, but who are following in the footsteps of these veterans and like them are competents. few years in place, but who are following in the footsteps of these veterans and like them are competent, trustworthy, and proud of the service they are in, are to be pushed out. The good sense of the very men who world like positions under the new Administration will save the new President from an anneying pressure for places already well-filled. At the same time it is not for a moment to be supposed that the Administration will treat applicants for office as if they were intrusive beggars. A desire to enter the public service is an honorable ambition for any citizen, and a man has just as good a right to apply for an office as for a position in a business house. From all that we know of General Garfield, which is a great deal, for his life and thoughts have been peculiarly open, we may be reclident that he will be governed but little by personal motives in making appointments, that he will turther elevate the character of the public service, and that in selecting men for office ne will have two things in view; first, the efficient and honest transaction of the public business, and, second, the promotion of the great principles of government represented by the Republican party.

GEOLOGY OF THE FAR WEST.

FIRST REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT GE-LOGIST-INTERESTING DESCRIPTIONS OF MINING REGIONS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25,-Clarence King, Director of the United States Geological Survey, has com-pleted his first annual report. It outlines the plans of this newly established bureau, embodies the preliminary reports of the various staff officers, and foreshadows the mpletion of no less than twelve volumes of practical and general geology, as the results of the work already accomplished. Among these volumes will be found treatises upon "The Precious Metals," by Clarence King; Iron in the United States," by Raphael Pumpelly; The Coal of the United States," by the same geologists; The Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville, Col. by S. F. Emmous: "The History of the Comstock Lode," by Elliott Lori; "The Geology of the Comstock Lode," used in Mining and Milling on the Comstock Lode," by W. R. Bekart; "Tue Copper Rocks of Lake Superior and their Continuation through Minnesoto," by Rowland D. Irving: "The Geology of the Fureka Minine District, Nevada," by Arnold Hague: "Lesser Metals and Geron on American paleontology, by Professor C

monograph on American paleontology, by Professor O. C. March.

It is claimed that these volumes will present information of the kind which is most anxiously desired by miners, metallurgosts, explaints, and students of geology and mining economy. Mr. King submits an argument destrated to show the importance of continuing too work. He says he has considered it hear to confine the operations of his increase to the region of the public lands, concerning which there could be no question as to his legal authority. He has owined the regions west of the 101st institution into four geological districts, and placed a trained corps of schenitists in each of them. They are designated as the divisions of "The Rocky Mountains," "The Colorado Canon," "The Great Basin," and "The Pacific."

CONTROLLER KNOX ON UNLAWFUL STATE TAXA-

TION-ABROGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TAX. Washington, Nov. 25 .- The Controller of the Currency, in his annual report, referring to the sub-lect of "State taxation of National banks" says:

of New York, the taxation laws permitted deduction of the just debts of an individual in his personal aroperty, including his mondered expital excepting only bank shares. Note the law provides certain State boards for equality the taxation on real estate, on rational capital, and apoint invested in back shares, but here is no State of the configuration or received the than back county boards. But the county boards throughout the state fixed the valuation of homogred capital for purposes of taxation at acceptive of its the value, while the State board fixed the value of bank stares at their actual each value. Thus, while the rate of taxation was the same, the valuation being different, bank shares were discriminated against to be amount of four-tearlis. The decisions of the Supreme Court, delivared March 2, 1880, in cases arising under the laws of the two States mentioned, protect National banks from tases forms of discrimination. These decisions do not provide any satisfactory method for the recovery of taxes which have been heretofore fliernly assessed and collected by the State authorities on National bank shares. It is respectfully suggested to Congress whether it would not be advisable, in order to avoid the expense and anneyance of long-continued illigation, to pass a law fixing the maximum amount of taxation which may be imposed upon National banks by State authorities. The amount collected by the Cammissioner of Internal Revenue during the whole fiscal year, with the excep rom the tax on spirits, neer and tobacco. The Controltax upon banks and bunkers of the country, meluding the two cent check tax upon matches and upon patent medicines, removed, the amount of evenue received by the Government from the tax on spirits, beer and tobacco would alone be sufficient to meet its expenses and reduce the public debt at the rate of one hundred millions annually. The enormous State one hundred millions annually. The chormons state taxes which the banks and bankers of the country have paid for a series of years, and still pay, and which are at a much greater ratio than those imposed on any other species of proparty." the Controler says, are as much as should be imposed upon this great interest, and particularly at a time when the rates of interest throughout the country are being greatly reduced. The amount of axes paid by the National banks to the Linded States for the year on led July 1.1880, was as follows: On capital, 8379.424; on circulation, \$3,153,635; and on deposits, \$4,058,710.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

ASBURY PARE, Nov. 25.—Handail Berden, a mer-nant of this place, was to-day thrown out of a carriage and

HICKTOWN, Penn., Nov. 25.—William Hiney, age forty, while criting cord-word near here yesterlar was killed by a falling tree. Two other persons were series sky injured,

by a faring true. Two other persons were serio say injuried,
A RAILWAY CONDUCTOR RELLED.
PROVID NOF, B. L. NOV. 25 Denies Scovil, a
freight conductor on the New York and New York and teath
road, fell herwisen the cars at cransion to-day and was
killed.

RIGHMOND, Vol., N. V. 2h, —day to Hawley, who is to be executed to harrow to the wanter of Zacharda Rayes, was married in the Salam Fail to-day to Nannie Hawlins, SURCIDE FROM HOME TROUBLES.

STROUGHBURG, Penn., Anv. 24.—die Fre Schoonwer, of Bushkull, Pike County, Penn., committed smande taday by harging ainment in its wongloon. The Cause was domestic trouble.

domestic trouble.

A SCHOONE'S OVERDUE

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Much suxiety is felt here
about the salety of the Lizze A Law, a large three masted
a houser, which tell Bullio on November 17, loaded with
coal, and has not since been heard from.

TIDINGS FROM ABROAD.

THE BRITISH CABINET RELAXING. NO EARLY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT TO BE CALLED-FURTHER COERCION NOT NEEDED FOR IRELAND -THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ABOUT TO BUILD MORE BAILWAYS.

The British Cabinet yesterday decided that an early session of Parliament is unnecessary. Mr. Forster had stated that no new coercive measures were needed at present in Ireland. It was supposed beforehand that Mr. Forster would ask for more stringent laws. Two treaties have been signed with China by the American Commissioner. The German Government proposes to construct a number of branch railways. It is intended to establish Imperialist newspapers in France in view of the next general election.

THE ANGLO-IRISH STRIFE. COERCIVE MEASURES DENMED PROBABLE -- PROSE-CUTING THE EVENING MAIL.

LONDON. Thursday, Nov. 25, 1880. The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, pointing to the importance of to-day's meeting of the Cabrnet, says:

of the Cabmet, says:

The state of affairs in Ireland since the initiation of the prosecution of the Land Leaguers increases the expectation that the Government will not much longer delay moving from its present attitude. It is believed that Mr. Forster has changed his views more rapidly and decidedly than any other member of the Government. He has lately adopted an opinion in favor of maintaining the law with a strong hand.

It is reported that he was so much in advance of his colleagues that they preferred to await the result of his trip to Ireland, from which he has just returned, before deciding what course to pursue. It is the conviction of those who are in a position to be well informed, that if he returns with his views strengthened, there will be a short seasion of Parliament before Carlstmas, solely to enact coercive measures; but that Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain and Lord Spencer will undoubtedly make a strong effort to deter the assembling of Parliament until January, when remedial legislation could be introduced simultaneously with coercion.

In connection with the foregoing the morning

In connection with the foregoing the morning papers of to-day report an attempt to shoot Captain John Mitchell, renting a large farm in Rescommon; As carry as 7 h. m. yesterbay its aready perceptible in the Northwestern States. An unusually high barometer accompanies the cold wave, so text in the opinion of the Signal Service Officers it cannot help striking New-York. As it is travelling slowly eastward its power will not be felt in this city much before midnight or to-morrow sometime. In St. Paul, Mion., at 7 p. m. the thermometer registered 15° below zero—a fall in twenty-lour hours of 15 degrees. In La Crosse, Wisconsin, it was 7° below zero—a fall of 10°; in Duluth, 4° below zero—a fall of 2°; in Chicago, 17° above zero—a fall of 10°; in Chicago, 17° above zero—a fall of 11°; in Omain, 8°—a rise of 2°; in St. Lonis, 17°—a fall of 10°; in Toledo, 19°—a fall of 3°; in Davenport, 12°—a fall of 5°; in North Platte, 4° below zero—a fall of 4°; in Midwankee, 6° above—a fall of 11°; in Madison, Wis, 4°—a fall of 6°; in Detroit, 15°—a fall of 5°; in Alpena, 14°—a fall of 6°; in Long, 15°—a fall of 6°; in Madison, Wis, 4°—a fall of 6°; in Detroit, 15°—a fall of 5°; in Alpena, 14°—a fall of 6°; in Long, 15°, 20°; at 7°. an attempt to shoot a Protestant clergyman in Tipperary: the prosecution of sixty persons in Westport for illegally assembling to resist an eviction, beside various incendiary speeches, and houghings of cattle.

The Daily News, in a leading article, also intimates that the Cabinet may to-day decide concerning coercion, and says:

If Mr. Forster shows that the Irish Executive requires some reinforcement of its powers, neither the present nor any other Cabinet that is possible in England will refuse to discharge what may be a painful duty.

An application was made to-day in the Queen's sench Division for an attachment against The Even-Bench Division for an attachment against The Excaing Mail for articles prejudicing the trials of the
Traversers. Mr. Monroe, law adviser to the late
Government, who appeared as counsel for The Evening Mail, asked for an adjournment, so as to enable
him to prepare an affidavit to meet the charge at
once. This was agreed to, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has issued
a form of prayer, for use by his clergy, for the
amelioration of the present disturbed state of the
country.

COERCION ABANDONED.

The Press Association says it is authorized to state that Mr. Forster declared at the Cabinet Council to-day there was no necessity to adopt coercive measures in Ireland at present. The Cabinet, therefore, decided that an early session of Parliament was unnecessary. The Cabinet has finally agreed upon proposals to be summitted to Paritament on the Irish land question. No more Cabinet Councils will be held before Christmas.

THE SITUATION AT DULCIGNO.

A dispatch from Badsie to The Times says the latest reports are to the effect that the Albanians still hold the western range of the Mazura Heights.

The Constantinopie correspondent of the same paper reports that it is believed the Montenegrius will decline to take possession of Duleigno unless guaranteed against Albanjan attack.

Albanan attack.

A belogram from Ragnen save that Dervisch Pacin, having informed the Prince of Montenegro that he was prepared to hand over Ducigno, the latter has replied that he cannot accept a nere surrender, but requires a format cession, and that he has invited the representatives of all the Powers to be present at the negotiations and sign the protocol of co

THE GERMAN ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT. London, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1880.

The Times's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the semi-official note has been communicated to the newspapers stating that public opinion regards the Jew sh question exactly as it did before the recent debate. ish question exactly as it did before the recent debate. Condemnation of the anti-fewish movement by the Deputies has not in the least degree been made. On the constarty the strength of the movement has been revealed by the debate, and from the consciousness of that strength it will be more likely to derive fresh courage. Berdin newspapers state that the Emperor has ordered that the views expressed by the foreign press on the Jewish question be submitted to him.

FRENCH POLITICAL PLANS.

The Paris correspondent of The Deily News elegraphs; "A company has been formed with the object of starting Imperialist journals to weigh upor

A Paris dispatch to The Times says that the Committee of Initiative have rescinded their former decision, and and red is recommend the Chamber to consider the cruin de Liste bill, by which it is preposed to elect counties by departments, on a general ticker, instead of visitress. The majority of the columnies, while still press to the measure, felt that it was entitled to a full

REFUNDING CONSOLS PROBABLE. London, Taursday, Nov. 25, 1880.

The Times, discussing the present high price f consols, says: " The possibility of a compulsory con version of the 3 per centage debt to 2 is fairly in view during the next few years, and we may consider further the question of a partial operation taking place before the point is reached at which the whole debt can be deat with."

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1880. At to-day's wool sales 8,100 bales were offered, chiefly New-Zealand, South Australian and Cape. The attendance of buyers was good. Well got-up wools were steady, with fair competition; inferior and

NEW GERMAN RAILWAYS PROPOSED. LONDON. Thursday, Nov. 25, 1880.

The Daily News's Berlin dispatch says the Government is about to complete a number of branch railway lines over the country, hoping thus to extend the network of railways, which will be of great advan-tage both strategically and economically.

NEW TREATIES WITH CHINA. Washington, Nov. 25 .- The Secretary of State this morning received a telegram from the Commissioners at Peking, under date of the 17th instant, sioners at Feking, under date or the 17th instant, informing him that on that day two treaties were signed, one of commerce and the other concerning immuration. Mr. Irescot was to leave Peking on the 20th instant, and to bring home the treaties by

NO PEACE IN SOUTH AMERICA. Representatives of the Peruvian Government in this city learned yesterday, by way of Panama, that after the delegates from Peru. Bolivia and Chin had met to discuss the terms of peace through the mehad not to discuss the terms of peace through the his distinct of the United States, Chili demanded a concession of a large portion of territory, which Peru refused to give up, and thus the negotiations fell through. A London telegram says that the Argentine Legation in that city deny that there is any foundation for wardke rumors in regard to the Argentine Republic and Chili.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tsunsday, Nov. 25, 1880.

All the law courts, except the Chancery civision, will lose to-morrow for the funeral of the late. Chief-Justice ocaburn at Kensal Green- All the common law plures will attend the funeral. The Queen, the Prince Which and the Duke of Edinburgh will be represented. Sir Theodore Martin, the biographer of Prince Albert, who ran as a non-pointical candidate, was to-day elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, deteating Mr. F. A. Freeman, the historian, and an avoved Liberal in The metallic reserve of the Bank of France during the

post week decreased 9,700,000 francs in gold and 3,919,000 francs in silver. The Paris Voltaire denies that a difficulty has arisen PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NATION'S FEAST DAY. THANKSGIVING IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DAY FOR THE CELEBRATION-MEMORIES OF OLDEN TIMES REVIVED-CHURCHES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT WELL PATRONIZED-HOW THE POOR AND WRETCHED WERE COMPORTED.

The National feast of Thanksgiving was observed yesterday in this city, in Brooklyn, and in neighboring places, by all classes of people. The snow and cold without only added to the comfort and satisfaction which reigned in many happy homes. Even those who ordinarily are wretched and unhappy because of poverty, or misfortune, or crime, yesterday found some comfort in a good meal. The charitable institutions of this city, both public and private, provided liberally for the poor dependent upon their aid. Not only were the children gathered around warm fires and fed, but generous gifts were sent to the children's homes, so that the parents should not suffer. The churches were well filled in the morning, and places of amusement were crowded in the afternoon and evening.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

EFFECT OF THE SNOW-CLOUDS AND COLDS WITH OUT, BUT MUCH HAPPINESS IN MANY HOMES-ATTENDANCE AT THE CHURCHES -- MERRY-MAK-ING AND GOOD DINNERS.

It was an old-fashioned Thanksgiving Day. Every man, New-England-born at least, as he looked from his window yesterday morning and saw the light snow resting unmelted on pavements and trees and chimney-tops, the sombre clouds that told of more snow and colder winds, must have recalled other Thanksgiving Days of his younger years. He must have been reminded of the seasons when the winters seemed to come early, when skating or coasting on Thanksgiving Day was the acme of the school-boy's anticipation and enjoyment, and when he and the rest who went to the family gathering at the old homestead dashed up to the door in sleighs and through deep snowdritts.

The storm seemed to give a country stillness to the city. To one who was upon the streets at any hour except just before and after church service. and before and after matiness, they seemed more deserted and quiet than on Sunday. That the day was almost universally observed as a time of good cheer and social rounion was plain. Unusually large quantities of the materials that go to make up good dinners were sold by the marketmen. And the feasting was evidently not confined to the well-todo classes. The ordinary work man was unfortunate indeed if his family did not sit down to a dinner to which it was not accustomed. This general ob servance of the day in merry-making by the poorer classes was doubtless due in large measure to the general business activity which has given them more to spend and more to be thankful for.

In New-York the thermometer registered 26° at 7 a. m. This was a rise of 6° in twenty-four heurs. The thermometer rose in other eastern cities. In Boston it stood at 28°-a rise of 15°; in Eastport at 29°-a rise of 15°; in New-London at 27°-a rise of 11°, and in Philadelphia at 31°-a rise of rise of 11°, and in Philadelphia at 31°-a rise of 9°. The barometer fell in this city and the wind veered about to the northwest. "This second cold wave closes the Hudson and the canals for good," said a Signal Service officer vesterday. Canal boatmen and produce merchants also expressed a fear yesterday that navigation between New-York and Buffalo had ceased for the year.

Henry Schnake, of No. 113 West Eleventh-st., fell on the sidewalk at Broadway and Tenth-st. last evening and broke his arm.

Marcus Kress, age lifty-four, of No. 424 Sixth-ave., accidentally fell at Fourth-st. and Avenue-A, and received a tracture of the left leg.

Patrick Brogan, ago forty-seven, of Tenth-ave. and One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st., fell at Tenth-ave, and One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-st. and broke his right ankle. The storm seemed to have little effect upon churchgoers. The congregations, generally speaking, were large, and in some instances the churches were througed. Only in a few of them were there unusual tausient performances, and fewer flowers adorned the pulpits and alters than is sometimes the case. After church service the streets became almost descried except by those who were going to the theatres. There were good audiences at the matinée performances. Amid all those festivities the poor and the homeless were not forgotten. The many charitable institutions which care for little children gave abundant dinners to many hundreds; all the great benevolent institutions of the city, as SEVERE WEATHER ENCOUNTERED BY OCEAN well as the prisons, were well supplied with good Three of the overdue ocean steamships arrived dinners. It must indeed have been a sorry wretch n port yesterday and report baving met very who was left out in the cold, and who was not able, by hook or by crook, to cat a Thanksgiving dinner. severe weather for several days in succession, which retarded their headway materially. The

THE POOR AND NEEDY NOT FORGOTTEN.

steamship Denmark, which arrived from London SCENES AT THE WILSON MISSION-THOUSANDS OF after an eighteen days' voyage, reports having en-NEWSBOYS MADE HAPPY-RAVAGES ON FOOD AT THE FIVE POINTS MISSIONS-FESTIVITY AT SI. BARNABAS'S HOME-PRISONERS AND CAP-

bows with great force and caused the bows with great torce and caused the ship to labor beavily. A horse that was brought over on this vessel was pitched about violently and killed.

The steamship Italy also had a very boisterous passage and was two days behind time. No tidings had been received of the Algeria, two days overdue from Liverpool, up to sundown last night, nor of the Persian Monarch, of the Monarch Line, now page than a week overdue. TIVES CARED FOR. The little children and the older ones at the Industrial School for Girls of the Wilson Mission, at St. Mark's Place and Avenue A, to the number of 250, were made happy, as usual, yesterday by a dinner with all the Thanksgiving-Lay accompaniments. Samuel Sloan, president of the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Ratinore than a week overdue. The steamship Saratoga, from Havana, reports road, supplied the turkeys-250 pounds. Brief remarks were made by some of the visitors. Wednesday night 125 baskets of food encountering severe northeast gales south of Hat-teras. She was detained off Sandy Hook two hours yesterday morning in thick and snowy weather. distributed from the Mission to poor families in the neighborhood. Each basket contained a turkey, a loaf of bread, a package of coffee and some vegetables. To the visitors who called at the Mission yesterday Miss THE ASSYRIAN MONARCH SAFE-SEVERAL CANADIAN Huntington explained the method of training the children in household duties; and the bright, LONDON, Nov. 25 .- The steamer Assyrian happy faces of the inmates formed a sight worth going through the storm to see.

Monarch, which broke her propeller blades and was obliged to put back, has arrived of the Lezard in tow Dinner was not served at the Newsboys' Lodging and is making for Falmouth The steamer State of House, at New Chambers and Duane-sts., until 7 p. m. Nevada, which arrived at Glasgow on the 23d inst. from The allurements of certain target companies had attracted many of the boys out of town, and in deference age. Her deck-house was smashed and thirty-five head to this previous engagement the meal was served after the day's sport was over. The washroom was visited by everal beys before going into dinner, and these sur-Halifax, N. S., Nov. 25.-The steamer Caspine, from cleanliness. The empority, however, made straight for the centre of nuraction—a table loaded with good things. Liverpool by way of St. John, N. F., experienced very severe weather since leaving the latter port on Saturday The superintendent and the friends of the institution ust. She should have arrived on Monday, but was noticed the anxiety of the boys to get to work, and their fears that a speech would be inflicted upon them were AMBERSTRURG, Ont., Nov. 25 .- The tow-barge Shiagroundless, the only advice they received being to make rase, owned by Captain M. Gowan, of this town, is rea "square" meal out of the abundant materials before them. No urging was needed, and 500 knives and forks soon made great inroads in the turkey and pastry. The ported ashore at Cape Charles, is a complete wreck. The crew left her and arrived here to night. The Boyne was approval of the dinner was general and unqualified. One could for Cork with a general cargo. A dispatch states lunch racket he had ever struck," and a bootblack casthat in addition to four schooners, pilot schooner No. 5 ually remarked: "This here sort o' thing ain't

lunch racket he had ever struck," and a bootblack casually remarked: "This here sort o' thing ain't no snide affair, you can bet your boots." The boys song "Marching Through Georgia" and other popular airs by request of the superintendent, and a number repaired to the symmatism after the neal to work off their enthusiasm. Some who had the necessary money visited the Bowery theatres to gratify their tasic for the drama.

The children of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, at No. 40 New-Bowery, were not slow in answering the call to dinner. They marched from the main hall to the dinner. They marched from the main hall to the dinner. They marched from the main hall to the dinner. They marched from the main hall to the dinner. They marched from the main hall to the dinner. They marched from the marched it is a superior of the structure of the dinner from the structure of the dinner from the fowl. Their appetites were not easily appeased, but the great supply of good things on the table finally caused them to succamb and yield their places to their commades, whose hunger had by no means been appeased by waiting. Dinner was served during the afternion and in the evening as late as 9 o'clock, nearly 1,500 persons being served. Not only the children who are the rectibents of the mission's charity were tell, but their parents also, and large numbers of the outdoor poor. Many visitors called during the day and watched with interest the eagerness of the duters and their vident satisfaction with the Thanksgiving meal. Songs were sung by the pupils, and several rectiations were stiffully given. Remarks were made by President A. B. Harch, Treasurer H. E. Tompsins, and C. R. Black hit.

There could have been few more interesting sights in the city yeared by than that presented in Peter Rever's restaurant, No. 178 South-st., opposite the Reosevelt Street Ferry, where a Thanksgiving dimer was provided for the poor ander the supervision of Dr. Joen W. Kennion. A contract had been made by Dr. Kennion with the propri that in addition to four schooners, pilot schooner No. 5 is also ashore at Goose Island.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—There is no change in the situation of the stranded vessels in the river.

Batiscas, Que., Nov. 25.—The river is foll of ice. The carry of the steamer Ottawa is being thrown overbeard. Sonet, Que., Nov. 25.—The neather is clear. The water is sind rising. A large quantity of ice is passing. The toe below is reported to be Jammed. The steamers Peruv at and Dominon are in the harbor.

5t. Jean Pout Jolf, Que., Nov. 25.—It is snowing, with a fig.t east wind. A three-master steamship anchored below the Pillars last night, and was anchored at 9 o'clock this, morning. Her mizzen gallant mast is gone. Her fundie colors cannot be distinguished on account of the weather. No distress signals have been made. It is supposed she anchored hist night on account of the weather. No distress signals have been made. It is supposed she anchored hist night on account of the Point, Que., Nov. 25.—The weather is clearing, with a light southwest wind. There is a large field of ice off the Point floating down.

EUFFAIO, Nov. 23.—Captain J. F. Cottrell reports the foundering of the barge Dictator, at Long Point, in six flations of water, during the severe gale of Sanday lass. The cargo of wheat was insured for \$22,000, and the hall for \$8,000.

The propellor Jarvis Lord is reported ashore at Tustle Island, Maninger Bay.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Signal Corps station at Cape Hatteras, N. C., reports that the schooner Katte Miller, from Wilmarton, Del., with a cargo of railroad from went assore one mile south of Hatteras Inlet. The crew were saved.

8t. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 25.—The report of disasters al-

erew were saved.

Fr. Johns, N. F., Nov. 25.—The report of disasters already to hand show that the recent gales were the most destructive ever experienced in the Colony. At Old Perlican and other ports on the north side of Conception Bay, six vessels—the Dove, Test, and four others, hames not given—were totaly lost. At Bay Roberts, the schooner Haligonian was driven ashore but not much hared. At Barensed, the Morning Star and Saint Patrick were totally wrecked.

At Bonavista, the Penguin, Pert. Pride of the Ocean and Paragon were lost, and eight smaller craft more or less damaged. The schooner Blad Beany was driven out of King's Cove and becam up.

Johnston, Ont., Nov. 25.—The propellar Cattornia, after leading 17,000 tousleds of wheat and come at the hard levalor, was about to croceed to Ogdensourg, N. X., when it was found she had been cut through at the water line by ice and was fining rapidly. Notwithstanting streamous efforts at the pumps, she iminediately sank in tweiter feet of water, water she now lies. The crew were saved. of the residence of wheat and corn at the northern elevator, was about to orocced to Ogdensours, N. Y., when it was found she had been cut through at the water line by see and was fitting rapidly. Notwith-standing areamons efforts at the pumps, she immediately snok in twelve feet of water, where she now lies. The crew wete saved.

THE UPPER HUD-ON ICE-BOUND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25.—The steamers St. John and Saratogra, after fighting the see all pight in the upper Hudson, passed south at noon for New-York.